THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

SPEECHMAKING AT THE GRAVE OF ODIN-" AIDA" IN SWEDISH.

[FROM ANOCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Egyptian, Central Asian and Far East, and Malaysian. It is hardly possible to speak in this Egyptian, Central Asian and Malaysian. It is hardly possible to speak in this place of the particular doings of each section, or even to mention the representative men who give character to the different groups. A battle-royal has raged in the Semitic section between the members of the Sumaro-Akkadian faction and their opponents, developing some interesting their opponents, developing some interesting their opponents, developing some interesting the royal ro features in the ethics of learned controversy. As features in the ethics of learned controversy. As nearly all modern tongues are used in these discussions, there is an added picturesqueness to the cussions, there is an added picturesqueness to the debate, though German is rather the prevalent language of the Semitic section, English of the Aryan, and French of the Egyptian. On Friday morning the King presided at a general meeting morning the King presided at a general meeting wreaths of unheard-of diameter, tied with broad ribbons. The whole performance was decorous and artistic; the impossibility of getting any but and artistic in the first act. The Royal party was effect was tremendous, especially in the martial full volume, and in some of the choral party was effect was tremendous, especially in the martial effect was tremendous, especially in the first act. The Royal party was effect was tremendous, especially in the first act. The Royal party was effect was tremendous, especially in the first act. The Royal party was effect was tremendous, especially in the first act. The Royal party was effect was tremendous, especially in the first act. The Royal party was effect was tremendous, especially in the first act. The Royal party was effect was tremendous, esp

Interesting and scholarly as most of the communications have been, it cannot be said that the present convention has announced any epochmaking theories or great discoveries in lines of Oriental research, so I turn rather to the social features, which by general consent are agreed to surpass those of any former meeting. The most lavish display and expense characterized the great fete, which the Count and Countess of Landberg gave to the King and Congress at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday night, and which in its striving to imitate the Oriental possibly approached the barbaric. The crowds of Swedish servants dressed in flaring Moorish and Syrian costumes, in which they looked sufficiently uncomfortable; the costly tropical plants and painted scenes which covered the walls of the antercoms, and the unusual viands brought together at great pains from remote parts, were an unexpected comment on the King's reference in his opening address to the "simplicity and soberness" of Northern hospitality. The King and Crown Prince appeared early in the evening, and presentations followed in the great banqueting-hall. Both wore ordinary evening dress, with but few decorations, and it may be said were the most distinguished-looking persons in the company. The tall, elegant figure of the Prince was conspicuous from afar; his thin face, with its somewhat hestic complexion, lacks the vigor of expression which is so attractive in the King, and his manners are more reserved, though courteous and dignified. The people of Sweden think him rather stiff and unbending, but he cannot be said to be altogether well known, as in his public appearances he is naturally overshadowed by the personality of his father. During the evening there were quasi-Oriental dances performed in the great hall in front of the royal party, who occupied a semi-circle of chairs, while the rest of the company stood behind them. "The First Bayadere of the Temple of Terpsichore" danced " l'Almee" to Bizet's music, and a ballet described as the "National dance of the dervishes of the Sondan" was given by the regular troupe from the Royal Opera, "made up" as Ethiopians. When supper was served the King and special guests to the number of about fifteen sat down at a table in one of the smaller rooms, and the other guests skirmished at larger tables set in the halls and corridors. Late at night the King was driven back to the palace through great crowds, and the whole way was made as bright

as day by illuminations. The delegates went in a body the next day, by a long special train, to Gamla-Upsala, the old meeting-place of the Swedish people in heathen times and the traditional burial place of the gods Odin, Ther and Freya, who, according to a popular legend, are said to rest under three great mounds which rise to a height of nearly sixty feet above the plain. Excavations have shown that they are places of human sepulture, though there is no dition. The company marched long procession from the train to mound of Odin, where the students of the University of Upsala were already assembled in orderly ranks, wearing their white caps and carrying the banners of their corps; people from the surrounding region swarmed upon the hillsides and stood upon the smaller burial mounds which cover the neighborhood. One could not help wondering what the ghosts of the grim heathen Norsemen whose temple and sacred grove devoted to human sacrifices once stood here would have said if they could have seen this modern company, in gay attire, marching to the strains of Soderman's Swedish Wedding March" to make a holiday on the site of their dead worship. After silence had been commanded, there were speeches from the top of Odin's Hill, and on behalf of the King Count Landberg presented to the Congress a silver drinking-horn, to be handed down as a memorial from session to session. There is a venerable custom of drinking " the mead of the gods" at this spot, and after the speeches were over great horns filled with this not very exhilarating beverage (made of honey) were carried up the hill by students, and we all partook.

Soon after we returned to the train, and were taken to the city of Upsala, a few miles distant, a clean, thriving, contented-looking place, the seat of Sweden's ancient University-for ages the furthest outpost on learning's northern boundary, the fostering home of intellectual freedom and religious reform. We had a long march uphill to the new Aula, a noble building, whose beauty and solidity well become the history of the institution to which it belongs. In its broad corridors was served a collation for the throng; the arrangements were admirable and generous, but were swamped for a while by the great crowd, which by this time was nearly famished. After hunger was satisfied, the company went into the richly decorated hall. Girls in national peasant costumes gave bouquets as we entered, and later on served punch and light refreshments. All of the 1,800 students were on hand, and the crowd was very great, so that the speeches and orchestral music which followed were hardly heard, although the Parsee high-priest, Modi, who mounted the tribune in his dress of pure white, was greeted with the wildest applause by the students. and his mild address roused them to a height of enthusiasm which Daniel Pratt never enkindled in his polmiest days. The admirable singing of Swedish airs by the stu lent-chorus was listened to with that genuine delight which this kind of part-singing never fails to inspire in a Scandinavian audience. There is something hearty and national in the native music; it seems so well known and beloved by the masses of the people that it is to me one of the most characteristic of the national productions. In the midst of the levelling processes which are going on over Europe, it is satisfactory to find so real a love for a product so entirely indigenous. During the evening the Codex Argenteus manuscript of the Gothic gospels was brought into the building for our inspection. It was with feelings of reverence that I looked upon that venerable book, in its massive covers of silver, which has been of such significance in the history of philology, and has alone survived the extinction of a language and civilization

the extinction of a language and civilization hardly known to us otherwise.

On Thursday evening at 6 the King gave a state dinner at the palace to about fifty persons. Professor Lanman, of Harvard, the popular secretary of the Aryan section, was the representative of the American group present at the Congress, which numbers, all told, about fifteen persons. The same night there was a gala representation at the Royal Opers in honor of the Congress. The building has almost no pretensions to architectural beauty, and has the ill-omened memory of being the place and has the ill-omened memory of being the place where King Gustavus the Third, who built it, was assessinated at a masquerade. The auditorium has five balconies, mostly divided into boxes. Those nearest the stage have only small openings is the chapt of eval picture-frames, and the faces

of those looking from them, when seen against the dark-red background within, make a startling resemblance to a painted picture. The entire audience was in full gala dress, and made a "glittering array," to use the language of the para-grapher; the Orientalists, the Court circle, the fashionable people of the place—in fact, all the representatives of Stockholm's "monde," were of all the sections, and papers on a wide range of subjects were read by representative members.

Brugsch Pacha described a mummy, which he then and there presented to His Majesty. Dr. Paul Haupt. of Johns Hopkins University, read a paper on the death of Sargon II, and other communications were made by Max Muller, Oppert, Hidlebrand, De Goeje and Halevy.

Interesting and scholarly as most of the com-

to his box.

I was told by Count Landberg on Thursday morning that the King would give an audience to correspondents of foreign newspapers on that day. Almost with the notice came carriages sent to take us from the Riddarhus, and in ordinary morning costume we were taken off to the palace. Going up a staircase guarded by sentries, we passed through a billiard-room, a smoking-room and other low-ceiled apartments, and came into one of those naterooms behind which power always shelters itself. There we were met by the King's Chamberlain, who greeted us cordially, and had us register our names when power always shelters listed. There were not by the King's Chamberlain, who greeted us cordially, and had us register our names in a large book. As we waited at the door of the King's work-room, Ministers and military officers were coming and going, and occasional glimpses of the King, sitting at a large table covered with papers and receiving the messages of these persons, suggested the fact that a King's office involves a good deal more than show, and is hardly a sinecure. While we waited, Count Lagerberg, the General of the Army, came out, and we were introduced to him. Then Count Landberg arranged us in a line, and marched at the head of the little procession, and we entered the King's study. It is cosily rather than luxuriously furnished. The walls are covered with tufted silk, and on them hang a great number of pictures, the most of them family portraits. Noticeable was a large photograph of the King's brother and predecessor, the popular Carl XV, over which hung a wreath of immortelles. Carl XV, over which hung a wreath of immortelle. The King came to the centre of the room to The King came to the centre of the room to meet us, looking just a little bored, and shook hands and spoke a few words with each as we were introduced in turn. Then he made some general remarks in French, saying that he hoped were introduced in turn. Then he made some general remarks in French, saying that he hoped we were enjoying the efforts which the Swedes were making to entertain the Congress: their country was very young in Oriental matters, but that was not to be wondered at, for the people were descended from a race which had had but little contact with the East. There were traces, however, of the Phoenicians and their civilization on the west coast of Norway; all the elements which had made Scandinavia could be well studied in the Old-Norse museum at Stockholm. He hoped we had had an enjoyable time at Upsala. It was a unique sight to see such a gathering on the graves of Odin, Ther and Freys. He was sorry that there had been any crowding or confusion in serving the supper. When one of the members expressed our gratitude for the unexampled hospitality which was being shown, the King laughed and said; "Count Landberg is the one to thank. He has done all the work himself, and I—I have had only the honor;" whereat he gave the Count a friendly slap upon the shoulder, which started him, as it were, for the door, we following in as good order as possible, while the King returned to his work at the table, and our brief interview with royalty was over.

COLUMBIA'S OPENING YEAR.

THE LONG VACATION ENDED.

MANY CHANGES IN THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS -NEW DEPARTMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN FOUNDED.

One of the earliest of the colleges of the United States to close in the spring, and also one of the interical ground for the common tra- latest to begin operations in the fall, is Columbia, fellow of mer vacation, they make it up in the winter, when part of June, Columbia boys, as well as their pr but now their thoughts are turning toward the new morrow the entrance examinations in the School of Arts and Mines and in Barnard College, the new annex to Columbia for women, begin, and on each classes will show whether they are able to join the class of '93. On Saturday the examinations for admission to the Law School will be held, and students of the graduate department and the School of Political Science will matriculare. The following Monday, the classical and scientific students will matriculate and the college year will be fo

peets. Besides Barnard College, which already give signs of a prosperous career, still another educanal department has been added to the university, in the shape of a well-equipped School of Electrical Engineering. For the use of this new school a fine building has been erected on the ground formerly occupied by the engine and boiler house the college. The first floor of this building with the basement will contain the engine and boiler, while half of the second floor will be devoted to the mechanical engineering department under the direction of Professor Hutton, who will introduce there the new Emery testing machine. The other half of the floor will be used by the department of Electrical Engineering, and the top floor will also be used by the electrical

nts. esident Barnard's house, which stands between President Barnard's house, which stands betwee the new building and the street, has been thoroughly repaired and altered, and the rooms will be converted into lecture rooms for the philosophical and classical students. The top floor will be used by Professor Ware, of the architectural department of the School of Mines, and will be connected by a suspension bridge with Professor Ware's present rooms in the School of Mines building. A new system of ventilation has been introduced into the School of Mines, and electrically have been placed throughout the whole of the been introduced into the School of Mines, and electric lights have been piaced throughout the whole of the building. In the chemical laboratories a new system of exhaust and blast has been piaced at each desk, affording the students better facilities in their work. Extensive repairs have been made in the library building and in Hamilton Hall, which is devoted to the use of the classical students.

The trustees of Columbia will resume their regular monthly meetings on October 7. The first meeting will probably be an important one, as the vacancies

monthly meetings on October 7. The first meetin will probably be an important one, as the vacancie in the Board caused by the deaths of Dr. Agnes and Fresident Barnard must be filled. A larg amount of business in connection with the college yea just beginning is to be transacted, but it was sale by one of the professors of the college a few day beginning is to be fraissacted, but it was sale one of the professors of the college a few day. 'that the trustees would not be likely to take action at this meeting with reference to the tion of a president for the college. Acting Presi-Drisler will probably be in charge for the year

A TEN.POUND SWEET POTATO.

From The Scattle Post-Intelligencer.

J. W. Turner, of Wenatchee, Kittitas County, sends
"The Post-Intelligencer" a monstrous pink tuber as big
as a prize rutabaga at a county fair, and the following
letter:

send you a sweet potato raised on my "I send you a sweet potato raised on my place the Columbia River, six miles below the mouth of Wenatchee River, in the Wenatchee Valley." weight when taken from the ground was a little or nine pounds. I sent one from an adjoining hill it weighed ten pounds to Spokane Falls, and anoth-weighing seven pounds, to Ellensburg."

QUITE CREDIBLE, AFTER ALL. From The Detroit Free Press.

He had asked the girl to see the lady of the house and when she appeared he took off his hat and said "Madam, I am no tramp or beggar. Next week begin work, and I want a few shillings to tide m

begin work, and I want a few shillings to tide me over."

"What are you going to work at?" she asked.

"Planting corn, madam. I have taken a job of planting twenty acres, and that will give me a big start."

"Well, if that's the case, I'll give you a quarter. I am willing to help any one who seeks to help himself."

"Many thanks."

And he had been gone half an hour when the woman suddenly ran downsfairs and queried of the cook:

"Say, Jennie, you used to live in the country. What time do they plant corn?"

"In May, hereabouts."

"But where do they plant in September and October?"

"But where do they plant in September and tober?"
"In South America, I guest."
"Oh, that makes it clear. He was probably g to South America to do the work. The thought suddenly struck me that he was a deceiver."

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL. wig of peach brandy fir me."

THE LATE "PRESIDENT-DIRECTOR OF ALL THE MINTS."

JEFFERSON, HAMILTON AND THE GREAT KIM-BALL-THE VENERABLE SWITZLER WAS NOT A D-D FOOL DEMOCRAT - REMINIS-

CENCES OF GENERAL HILL-A CIVIL

SERVICE EXAMINATION. Washingon, Sept. 28.—Among the Democratic officeholders who have been nipped by the september frosts I observe the Hon. James Putnam Kimbad, Director of the Mint, and Colonel W. Switzler, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Both have held on so long

that their cases have become historic,. Mr. Kimball will be missed in the Treasury Depart. ment. There is, for instance, the small boy who performs divers useful duties in the Superintendent's office. One of these duties was to sharpen regularly every morning a full dozen extra Fabers and lay them on the Superintendent's desk. Mr. Kimball, like more common mortals, sometimes had occasion to use a lead pencil, but could not soil his fingers by the vulgar process of sharpening. He will be missed by the messenger boys who are entrusted with the delivery of telegrams. For many years the lads were persons addressed and having these persons sign the receipt. But their obtrusion was an annoyance which uperintendent Kimball could not brook. One day the edict went forth-" Never let those uncouth fellows enter my room." Thenceforth a trusty subordinate guarded the door, the messages were receipted for by another subordinate and borne in to the Superintendent on a silver server. The regulations of the Treasury Department do not permit liveried employes, or doubtless the Mint office would glitter in silver and

The biographies of some of the men who have presided over the destintes of the Mint are incomp probably because of their failure to supply the facts. such an historical vacuum will never exist in the cas of the Hon. James Putnam Kimbail. Soon after he came into office in 1885 a new edition of the "History of the Mini" was gotten out. That useful publication among other things has sketches with portraits of several statesmen who were closely identified with the financial history of the country. Thomas Jefferson is given a page and a half, Alex. Hamilton a page, and the Hon, James Putnam Kimball two pages. The latter is described as "President-Director of all the Mints." The law knows no such office as "President-Director," but the self-conveyed title has a onorous tone that would cause a simple President of the United States to fade into insignificance. It seems to have been modelled after the celebrated title of

Perhaps the statement about the relative lengths. of the biographics of Jefferson, Hamilton and Kimball should be qualified. In the cases of Jefferson and Hamilton the sketches are confined to the subjects themselves, while in Dr. Kimball's case considspace is taken to tell about his paternal great grandfather, William Russell of Boston. Among other nteresting things it is told of Mr. Russell that he is one of the Indians who attended the famous tea party in Boston Harbor on the memorable 16th of Decen ber, 1773. Returning to his home after the de-struction of the tea, the great grandfather of the President-Director of all the Mints' took off his shoes and carefully dusted them over the fire. He then took the tea-canister and emptied its contents. Next morning he had printed on one side of the canister Coffee" and on the other "No tea." the brief decree of banishment promulgated by the by his ancestors. Mr. Kimball was presumably made Director of the Mint by Grover Cleveland.

My venerable and obliging friend, Colonel Switzler., stead. who keeps Mr. Kimball company in disappearing from the public view, has none of the latter's aristocratic foibles. Yet it can hardly be said that Colonel Switzler is a Democrat. It may be remembered that when General Harrison became President and Colonel Switzler was relying on the grocery trade to keep hir at the head of the Eureau of Statistics the Colonel himself was authority for the statement that he was not "a d-d fool Democrat." Confirmation of this fact was furnished by Senator Vest, who is an undoubted authority on Bourbon Democracy. Soon after inauguration Colonel Switzler was going around among Republican Senators getting their signatures to petition in favor of his retention. One of these who signed the paper afterward felt rather doubtful. Not knowing the bitter feud between the Missouri

Vest one day and remarked:
"Vest, I signed a petition in favor of keeping a Administration. I suppose it's all right, though as a general thing I don't believe in those kind of people. He said, however, he wasn't much of a Democrat

The Missouri Senator sported with indignation as he inquired:

"Colonel Switzler."

"Then by the memory of Andrew Jackson, if Switz ler told you that he wasn't much of a Democrat he told the truth for the first time in his life." From which it may be inferred that the amiable

personality of the venerable Colonel Switzler touched

Army of Northern Virginia," said General E. S. Thomas, of Georgia, yesierday, "recalls to mind an amusing incident in his career. Hill and Jackson married sisters, daughters of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Hill and Jackson Charlotte, N. C. In the course of the march to An tietam. Hill, who was of an trascible disposition, was impertment to Jackson, and the latter promptly placed him under arrest. Neither relationship nor friendship was a bar to Jackson's taking prompt action where a matter of discipline was involved, and when he scalped a man he proceeded to the task in the most coldblooded way imaginable. In the early years of th war Hill was a terrible fire-eater, and bated the North ern people with a hatred that was simply ludicrous. ould not concede to them a single virtue. In hi opinion all that was necessary to make a Northerner run was for a Southerner to point his finger at him. This, however, was in the beginning of the war only As the war continued, and it was discovered that the man, and would really fight-and fight like the devil, too-Hill slowly and reluctantly modified his opinion. In all of his official reports of engagements, however he generally managed to make the enemy's number wice as large as his own. This habit became so common that one day General Lee remarked to him, it his sincere and dignified way: " General Hill, when the history of this war is

written by the impartial historian, he will, I fear, from reading your official reports, come to the conclusion that one private and a corporal won a large number

There are men in Washington who reach the border land of insanity every three months. They are the examiners of the Civil Service Commission. By nightfall of a day on which an examination takes place, you could not get one of them to swear to his own sanity. The last examination was probably the most tryin; since the Commission was established, as there were over 300 applicants in the various rooms. Although everything is printed as plain as a signboard, the examiners are harried by foolish questions at every turn. They first announce as they prepare to pronounce the

words in spelling: are to write the word, but not the definition." They say this three times, the last time with icy

distinctness. "Did you say to write the definition and not the word !" comes from a corner of the room, in a man's voice, as the second word is pronounced,

The words "cymbal" and "symbol" are pronounced

"Shall we write 'symbol,' the sign, or the musical instrument first?" again in a man's voice. This sort of thing keeps up until the examiner, meddened, refuses to answer any further questions.

More trouble arises from the necessary red tape however, than from anything else. Two numbers are given to each applicant-one, the application number, other, the examination number. One middle-aged man at the last examination, insisted on writing his application number right in the face of the warning which said: "This space for examination number."
When his attention was called to it, he replied in an

"I've had that number in my mind two weeks, day and night, and if I didn't put it down there, I'd just as like as not forget it." This same man had a rubicund nose and what might

be called a brash manner. He was cowed, however, as paper after paper was handed to him. As he came to the sixth list of questions he said;

One of the applicants was asked how he passed. right next to me, who passed me all her papers. There was only one thing I couldn't do, and that was the decimals. I never heard of decimals before." Equally istelligent was the remark of a woman who took the examination:

'I couldn't do that example in interest," said she, that one that read write in words 5 yrs. 6 mos. 2 wks. 5 hrs.' I never could understand interest."

Dr. Blakiston is the postmaster at River Springs, Maryland, where he lives on property that has belonged to his family for generations. He is, too, physician, friend, lawyer and host to the entire com munity. Not long ago the Pension Office called upon him to pass judgment on his own character. It happened in this wise: An applicant for a pension appeared before Blakiston, physician, to be examined physically. The Doctor found him disabled from wounds received in the war, and his certificate to this effect was filed with the would be pensioner's papers at the Pension Office. When these papers came up for examination the worthy doctor's certificate was noted, and a letter at once dispatched to the postmaster at River Springs asking for the character and standing of one Dr. Blakiston in the community. Like Pooh Eah, the postmaster went a long way off where the doctor could not look over his sholders and wrote, in answer to the letter be had received from accustomed to take their messages directly to the Pensien Office, that he had known Dr. Blakiston from birth, but that unfortunately he knew but little good of him, that he was the most inveterate poker player in St. Mary's County drank more good whiskey than any two men, swore like a pirate, told highly seasoned stories, in fact, the postmaster polished off the doctor's character soundly, but added that as postmaster he could testify and he believed every other man in the county would indorse his testimony, that the doctor could be believed under oath.

> at Chamberlin's were discussing a crab supper, with land and still above you rises the mountains, their after some business before one of the departments, so intense you can almost touch it. After four or the wife of a member from his State took him to a five days of this sort of traveiling you begin to dehe was fortunate enough to meet a most charming come to a river which you have to cross a dozen time brace of sisters, residents in the suburbs, who with within an hour; if it is the dry season, you are impossible for him to go to see them during this visit, season you have to camp on the river bank, and wait city, and found the two sisters so attractive that he ficiently to allow you to ford it, prolonged his call much later even than eliquette al- Once across, you ride over a charming lows a country visit to be. Just as he became conscious especially the valley of the Cauca, which is most of this fact and was thinking of making a graceful rebeautiful to travel through. As to the road bed, in treat, the mother of the young ladies appeared upon dry weather it not so very bad. You encounter the scene and was introduced to the visitor, whom she at times a good many stones and boulders, especially sareastically asked to stay to breakfast, observing in the passes, and the balance of the road bed that it would not be long before that meal was served consists of clay, black mould or adobe, and a claynight and disappeared through a door which disclosed weather, it being as slippery as grease. a bedroom beyond,

> When he caught sight, however, of the bed through dangerous to pass through. the half-opened door his decision was made. Quickly bidding the young women good-night, he told them he half-opened to accept their mother's cordial invitation smaller than fleas, and deposit their eggs in the he was called in time for the morning meal. With under the toe nails. Once one has had an experience this he took possession of the unoccupied bedroom and with these "liggers," he readily recognizes was soon dreaming of the blue eyes that had been look- presence; it seems as if your shoe was unduly pressing ing into his during the evening.

It was early when a little tap was heard on his door rout them out with a needle. and a sweet voice said :

ready."

tea destroyers. For services such as these, rendered of her invitation, so that there was a surprise at the times by them, and some of the foreigners had never breakfast table when Mr. —. sanntered in, but his been molested, audacity won the old lady's heart and now this official The temperature. is one of the most favored callers at the - home-

> There is an "open sesame" to the closest locked doors f we only possess the secret. A member of a wellknown firm of lawyers in the city, the son of a Western Senator, sought admittance to one of the departments after the hour of closing, but the doors were shut against him, because he had not gone armed

> "My good man," said he to the doorkeeper, "you know I have a pass, so what is the use of making any difficulty about it. I tell you I want to see the Secretary, I have an engagement with him at 3 o'clock, and it is that time now."

> "I don't care who yez wants to see," said the door keeper, " and I am not sure that yez has a pass at all; but yez can't get in here widout one." "Come, now, my good fellow," said the young

Statistician and the Missouri Schator, he approached lawyer, confidentially, "just help yourself to a cigar out of my case and let me in." "I don't want yez cigars, and I won't let yez in,"

Havanas were thrust under his nose. " Now I am tired of this nonsense," said the lawyer "I am the son of Senator-, from-, and I must see the Secretary on important business this afternoon, so

en the door at once."
"Yez may be the son of the entire Sinit for all I know, but yez don't get this door open on that," said the obdurate doorkeeper, shaking his head determinedly.

By this time the lawyer was at a white heat of rage. What do you mean," said he, "by refusing me admittance when I tell you I am here on business of the utmost importance? You know I have a pass, that I am the son of Senator -, and I come often with my

partner, Mr.—, and—" riner, Mr.—, and—"
"The partner of Mr.—, be yez? Why, man, why didn't yez tell me so before? It's the Secretary yez wants to see? Walk right in, walk right in. The partner of Mr. ---, I am glad to know yez, Sor, and if preventing them from transporting chilled iron ones. yez had told me before I'd let yez in tin minutes ago."

And so the senator's son was ushered into the august presence and ever since has been puzzling his heal to know what "open sesame" his partner possesses that is superior to the name of a member of the Senate.

At a dinner party not long ago a certain Senator whiskey, was asked by a novice who intended stocking a wine closet which he thought to be the best brand. "The best brand," said the Senator gravely, " is the one nearest you at the time you happen to want it."

THE TEACHING OF A FOSSIL TROUT.

From The Portland Oregonian.

William C. Dillingham, while fishing in Gordon Creek, a few days since, discovered a beautiful fossil trout fifteen inches in length in a huge boulder. Every fin and scale of the fish was as plainly marked in the rock as if cut by a skilled artist. Many people wonder how trout get in streams above high falls. They were doubless there before the falls were made, as from this fossil it is evident that there were trout in the streams of Oregon in prehistoric ages. Mr. Dillingham intends to go out some day and catch that fossil trout with a hammer and chisel.

THE CORRECT INDIAN NAME.

d:
"Ugh: Indian hungry." This was a strong hint,
a large amount of broken food was brought and
dekly dispatched. Then the whole story was gone
or again, and he was urged to tell the Indian name

Firewater was brought in a tin dipper and tossed off at a gulp, and again he was pressed for informa-"Ugh : Indian cold." he exclaimed.

A blanket was brought, and, having wrapped it about him with all the dignity of a Roman Senator, he pointed to the ground and pronounced one word:

about him with an are reported on a word:

"Onocce."

"Onocce."

Great was the joy of the proprietor. He had to great was the joy of the proprietor. He had found the name of his estate. It was musical and sweet in his ears. At once he had note paper engraved with the word "Onocce." his wife had it inserbed upon her cards, and on the great grantle gate-post which stood at the entrance to his grounds he had it cut in deep and lasting letters. Soon after he mot the old resident, who, in his early days, had learned samething of the local Indian dialoct, and thanked him for having put him in a way to rescue from oblivion the aboriginal name of his estate.

"And what did he say it was?" asked the old resident. "He said 'Onocce'" have venerable resident hurst into a fit of laughter, which so annoyed the proprietor of "Onocce" that he demanded an explanation. "What are you laughing at?" he asked. "Oh! nothing," he replied, "Onnece' means 'I don't know,' that's all." The note paper has been destroyed, and so have the lady's cards and card-plate, but the rate-post remains, served to the memory of "Onocce."

I think I could tackle this work if I had a good THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

"First rate," said he, "there was a nice, smart girl SOME FACTS ABOUT ITS RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

> [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Bogota, U. S. of Colombia, Sept. 5. Of the countries of South America, Ecuador and Colombia are probably the least known to Americans. Colombia, with 400,000 inhabitants, with an area of 522,000 square miles, and lying at our very doors, is less known to us than much of the interior of Africa. This is chiefly due to the lack of roads, both from the coast and between the cities of the interior. roads they have are chiefly bridle roads, badly laid out and badly managed, with little effort being made to improve or to preserve them. In travelling one has to provide one's self with a saddle mule and with sufficient cargo wules to carry luggage, which should be packed as nearly as possible in 100-pound packages; the latter must not be bulky, but as near like a stateroom trunk as is possible. Then bed and bedding and very often food have to be provided, as the accom-moda sons for travellers outside the larger cities are miser-lole. Many and many a time one has to put up with a cowhide spread on the earth floor of a dirty lovel, with dogs, cats, chickens and guinea pigs as sharers of his quarters. The road between the city of Quito in Ecuador

the city of Bogota in Colombia is called a National road, and is a fair sample of them all. and recross the Cordillera of the Andes, at times along ridges so parrow two cannot ride abreast, and with a sheer fall of 1,000 to 2,000 feet on each side of you At times you are going down mountain passes so sitep that it requires all your efforts to prevent being pitched over your mule's head. Then you find your self and your mule climbing the side of a mountain like flies, and you keep calculating how long it will be before he will turn a somersault backward over you. Then again you find yourself riding over table lands 8,000 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. A newly appointed official, but recently come to amid such a profound solitude, such an awful desola Washington, regaled some friends, who in a back room tion, as words fail to describe. Below you is cloudthe following story of his first test of Washington | peaks crowned with everlasting snow, not a sign of hospitality: When at the Capital last winter looking civilization to be seen anywhere; and the stillness is local fair, given for the benefit of some hospital, where seend into the warmer regions, and at one place you true Southern hospitality invited him to call. It was lucky, as you can cross it at once; but if it is the wet but he made it his first pleasure after returning to the from two weeks to a month for the river to fall suf-

-after delivering which thunderbolt she said good rock that is very difficult to stand upon in wet bedroom beyond.

The new appointee, who was not a little annoyed at the country, as very little care is taken of the his own delinquency, was furious at the rebuke he had roads, and they become beds of mire, while the brooks received and for a moment was at a loss how to act. and rivers become roaring torrents, difficult and

to breakfast, and that he hoped they would see that wounds they make between the skin and flesh, chiefly on that part, and it is but the work of a second t insects are not numerous, or they would depopulate "It is time to get up. Mr. ---, breakfast is nearly the country, as the eggs become grubs, and a grow they keep eating their way into the flesh The mother had not been informed of the acceptance | During my residence there I was bothered only three

> The temperature of Colombia varies considerably In the lowlands it is equal to that of our Southern States, while in the uplands you have a temperatur of from 55 to 70 degrees the whole year round. change in the temperature between day and night does not exceed 10 degrees; where I was living it did not exceed 5. The cooler regions are remark ably healthful; old people are to be seen in house, and for the healing of pulmonary troubles the climate is unsurpassed. Mr. Wheeler, the Acting British Minister at Bogota, after travelling nearly all over the globe, selected Bogota as his residence, and has experienced a great deal of benefit by so doing.

Agriculture as a science cannot be described, as it does not exist except in isolated cases. A pronge stick, shod with from is the plough, a branch or two of a tree serves for a harrow, and sometimes they use a clumsy hoe, but more often they do not. To thrash out wheat the rich have a circular brick floor; the poor use the hard earth, and on these floors the wheat is threshed out by the feet of oxen as they are driven over it. The winnowing is done by means of a large sheet, tossing and retossing the wheat in and dirt remain, and they endeavor to pick them out by hand, always leaving a large percentage to be ground with the flour. It does not require much imagination to imagine the quality of the flour made from such wheat.

The flour mills are of prehistoric times, consisting of two large stones brought from the mountains, rounded and faced by persons who have never seen a mill, no bolters, no separators, no cleaners—these are the mills of the country. In the whole of Columbia there are but seven or eight burr-stone mills, and of roller mills there are but two incomplete sets, and these have been in the course of prection for the last four years. Sugar cane mills are the only kind of machinery in general use, and these are made of wood, the weight of the cylinders

Consul Whelpley, in one of his reports to State Department, in speaking of the agriculture of Colombia, substantially states it can only be spoken of in the future tense, as it does not exist in the present, and was unknown in the past. Of course there are exceptions to this. Mr. Goschen, son of the great English financier, represents an English known to be a connoisseur of ilquors, and especially of syndicate, who own an immense coffee, sugar and tobacco plantation and are running a tobacco and cigar factory, for the products of which the demand is larger than the supply. Then several other gentlemen of English birth or parentage own fine farms, well stocked with improved agricultural machinery and cattle. These men have all been well repaid for their enterprise, and people are beginning to see

the advantage of an improved system.

The soil is prolific, raising good crops of rice, sugar, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, wheat and bariey corn, besides fruit and vegetables of the different zones. Of course, if they had more improved implements and systems, their crops would be four-fold greater, Sugar cane grows perpetually, replanting is unknown. offee grows wild, as also does cotton. The latter is not a plant, but a tree, and the fibre, while not fine or long, is still sufficiently long to permit its being spun. The coffee and cocoa of Cauca receive the best prices in the different markets of the world. and there are millions of acres waiting to be culti-

THE CORRECT INDIAN NAME.

From The Boston Budget.

A gentleman, who was once a well-known figure in Roston, but who has for some years resided in a distant city in the West, where he has prospered and laid up a goodly store of this world's goods, purchased a year or two ago a piece of land in the suburbs of the city which he now calls home, and suburbs of the city which he now calls home, and suburbs of the city which he now calls home, and suburbs of the city which he now calls home, and sheen in former time: a favorite camping ground of the red man, and that it possessed an indian name. This he was anxious to learn, and to that end he applied to one of the oldest residents, who told him that in a town not far off there lived the last remnant that in a town not far off there lived the last remnant of the lindian tribe that once roamed the forests there abouts, and that some one of them could doubtless give him the desired information. Accordingly, he sent to the town in question, and the result was that in a few days an old Indian, arrayed in store-clothes of the second-hand persuasion, came to his house. He was invited to have a seat on the plazara, and after he had settled himself comfortably is host stated his object. Mr. Lo listened very attentively, and when he had heard his questlener all through, no said:

"Ugh: Indian hungry." This was a strong hint:

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"Ugh: Indian hungry." This was a strong hint.

"Ugh: cry: "In three months more we are bound to strike it." I stood on the spot where, about twenty-five it." I stood on the spot where, about twenty-five years ago, two Americans took out about a ton and a half of gold dust in two weeks' time. It was blind line's: they had been working the mine, had made nothing, had been working the mine, had made nothing, had been working the mine, had made nothing, had become disgusted and were leaving the place when they made their strike. I saw one pen of dirt washed out and it yielded an ounce of gold, but the next pan did not show ten cents, and the next pand but a few "colors" in it. Most of their alluvial mines are near rivers, but, unfortunately, to get the water to them and to gain the necessary fall for the sluice boxes is ofttimes an impossibility. In Colombia, as in most parts of the mining world, there is any quantity of the "richest mines in the country" for sale.

Little can be said of the manufactures of Colombia, as they have not as yet arrived even at the crawling stage. The only successful manufactories are those owned and operated by foreigners near Bogota. They have a blast furnace and machine shop, costing over a million dollars, where they are producing rails for the million dollars, where they are producing rails for the

have a blast furnace and machine shop, costing over a million dollars, where they are producing rails for the Government railroads. I have not visited it, but from what I could learn, it was suffering from a bad attack of native management. To explain this, the Colombians intellectually are the equal of any people, but as far as the industrial arts are concerned they are far worse than children. If they but read over the process of how to do anything, they at once know all about it. In fact, more than a man who has been twenty-five years working at it, and no amount of dissatrous failures can teach them to drop their conceit and to think otherwise.

A very pertinent example of this came under my



ome more of Mrs. Ayer's Recamier Preparations. won't use any other.

AND WHY?

BECAUSE-They will preserve a good complexion and restore and cure a bad skin. Because-No woman can be beautiful or even CLEANLY in appearance whose face is marred by pimples, blackheads, blotches, freckles or other

Because they are the ONLY skin remedies indersed by physicians and ov the women who make the preservati of their beauty a life study.

WHERE DID YOU EVER SEE SUCH INDORSE-MENTS AS THESE BEFORE !-

40 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan., 1887. "MRS. H. H. AYER—Dear Madam: Samples of your Recamier Preparations have been analyzed by me. I find that there is nothing in them that will harm the most delicate skin, and which is not authorized by the French Pharmacopoela as safe and beneficial in preparations of

this character. Respectfully yours, "THOS. B. STILLMAN, M. Sc., Ph.D." FROM MADAME ADELINA PATTI-NICOLINI.

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"MY DEAR MRS. AYER: There never has been any thing equal in melit to the Recamber Preparations; my-skin is so immensely improved by their use. I need not dread old age while these magic inventions of your I use Cream, Baim and Lotion every day of my life, and could not exist comfortably without them. Recamier Soap also is perfect. I shall never use any

other. It far surpasses all tollet soaps. I hear that the Princess of Wales is delighted with the Recamier Preparadons. I am convinced your Recamier Preparations are est boon ever invented. I could not comfort ably endure a day without the ADELINA PATTI-NICOLINI.

"I consider them a luxury and necessity to every oman." CORA URQUHART POTTER. "Most refreshing and beneficial and FAR superior others." FANNY DAVENPORT, "The perfection of toilet art

SARAH BERNHARDT. "The Recamier Preparations are absolutely PEER LESS. I shall always use them.

HELEN MODJESKA. I use the Recamiers religiously and believe them ESSENTIAL to the tollet of every woman who desire fair skin." LILLIE LANGTRY

fair skin." LILLIE LANGTRY.
"I unqualifiedly recommend them as the very best in CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. Recomier Cream, for tan, sunburn, pimples, &c.

Recamier Balm, a beautifier, pure and simple. Price, Recamier Almond Lotion, for freckles, moth and disc Recamier Powder, for toilet, nursery. Will stay on

nd does not make face shine. Prices-Large boxes \$1. Recamier Sonp -The best in the world. Pricescented, 50c.; unscented, 25c.

If your druggist cannot supply you-refuse all substit ites—and order direct from manufacturers.

If you will mention The Tribune you will receive a free tekage of the Recamier Toitet Powder.

Caution -Beware of SWINDLERS and DISCHARGED

RECAMIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 52 and 54 Park Place, New-York City. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, President.

direct observation. Close to Bogota are a tannery, and shoe-shop that cost about \$150,000. One of the American engineer to superintend the construction of the works. As soon as the pians were well under way, he returned to the United States and brought one American currier to superintend and to do the tanning, when he should at least have brought out eight for an establishment of that size and class. For the shoe-shop they did the same, and as the two men saw they could not by any means give satisfaction, they quietly did what they could do, and when the inevitable rupture came they took their hats and left. When I saw the place everything was going gradually to decay, and all owing to mismanagement. The owners of these establishments were all men of years, of education, wealth and position, and yet they had not learned that to manage the manufacturing part of a business experience is necessary before one can take the reins in hand.

The poorer classes turn out large numbers of straw hats, which find ready sale in the interior and on the exportation. Brick and tile making is done in a crude manner, there being but two or three brick machines in the whole country. A glass factory is about to be established in Bogota by a Beigian, who is bringing out the necessary machinery and workmen from Europe. This should prove a profitable enterprise, as ordinary tumblers sell at retail in Bogota at 40 cents each in gold.

The principal articles or export consist of cocoa, coffee, quining bark, rubber, hides and gold. Their imports consist of everything that is mannateured abroari, the leather importation alone amounting to over seven millions annually, while the natives have within their reach nearly everything with which to make leather. Hides cost from 50 cents to 51 40 each in gold, goat and calfskins from 25 cents to 30 cents each, bark \$1.90 a ton, and crude labor from 14 to 20 cents per day, and yet with these advantages in their favor i sw them selling imported calfships for \$56 per dozen and "fair" kid skins at \$20 gold each.

for \$36 per dozen and "fair" kid skins at \$20 gold each.

I visited a tannery and shoe factory in Caracas, Venezuels, where they are turning out 600 pairs of boots and shoes per week, besidae, valies, valies, etc., and the proprietor has made a fortune, while in Colombia there is not a single tannery even of moderate size that is running.

The English, German and French markets seem to supply the wants of the people, the importation from the United States literally amounting to nothing in comparison. This, I suspect, can be blamed to the faulty or worthless packing of our own manufacturers or of their shipping agents. I know in the glass trade several merchants said to me that they preferred to buy from the United States, but could not afford to do so on account of the immense breakage caused by incompetent packing of the shippers.

As an example of this incompetence, I bought a stove

buy from the United States, but could not afford to do so on account of the immense breakage caused by incompetent packing of the shippers.

As an example of this incompetence, I bought a stove in New-York costing \$16\$ complete. The boxes in which it was packed weighed twice as much as the stove. As they pay duty in Colombia by gross weight, and freight is the same, the result was that the boxes cost twice as much as the stove in freight and duties, and the latter cost me at its destination a trifle over \$105. Now by a little personal supervision on the part of the manufacturer, the boxes could have been strong enough to answer the purpose. As for glassware, the manner in which that was packed showed there was a gross ignorance or carelessness somewhere. If our manufacturers would give a little study to packing, remembering that in these countries duties and freight exceed first cost, a big step would be made toward the increase of our exportations.

Cotton goods of all kinds are largely sold here. I saw some German cotton cloths that could not hold a candle to American ones, and I wondered how it was the United States could not have some of that trade. They could, if our manufacturers sent out men who knew the country, and would canvass it thoroughly. There is not a town but you will find they have some responsible commission house in New-York acting as their correspondent. I met foreign drummers only in Bogota; they get as far as that, it exhausts them, and then they return to the coast.

I doubt if a commercial traveller for any foreign house has ever travelled through Colombia. The vast majority of the smaller merchants have not an idea of American manufacturers. Then another thing to be considered is the manner in which our manufacturers compile their catalogues. For example, on brick machines a brick machine and the most economical, and is without a rival. How much satisfaction is this to a man who don't know the difference between a brick machine and a hay press? I lie wante to know how to use the machin